CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

GAIL HAMILTON'S PAPERS. XIV.

BALD MELOT IN THE ENGLISH CIVIL SERVICE. Leaving ancient history with Pitt and Burke, Mr. Eaton floats softly down a stream of unselfish reform till 1853, when "two statesmen brought forward that system for civil appointments which, disearding the theory of partisan selfishness and dictation, opened the public service of England to personal merit, so that the son of a sailor or the heir of a washerwoman would stand on a level at its gates with the favorite of a bishop or the child of a duke."

To any person who is acquainted with English traits, this paragraph must look suspicious. I for one, even before examining the matter, viewed that washerwoman's heir with the gravest incredulity It is very easy on paper to range him alongside the duke's son; but there is no country on earth in which it would be harder to make him stand there, in the ficsh, than England. Yet Mr. Eaton says that it has been done. "These reformers have lived to see their system crowned with a great success."

Let us look into it. Mr. Eaton refers, of course, in his "Two Statesmen," to Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir Charles Trevelyan, who, in November, 1853, addressed a report to the House of Lords that "the right of competing for appointments in the Civil Service should be open to all persons of a given age, subject only to the necessity of giving satisfactory references to persons able to speak to their moral conduct and character." In May, 1855, a commission was appointed for examining young men for admission to jupior situations in the civil establishments, and the first examination took place June 30, 1855.

That Her Majesty needed "to improve the system of admission, and thereby to increase the efficiency of the service," is palpable from the revelations made of its condition before the system of examinations was instituted. Sir James Stephen, who was for thirty-five years connected with the Colonial Department, said, as reported by Mr. Edward O. Graves, that the majority of persons appointed in that department possessed an incredibly low degree of requisite qualities, and that the same was true of other departments. Another officer said that of eighty clerks supplied by patronage, not more than twelve were worth their salt. A retired civil officer declared that some of the clerks assigned to his office were unable to read or write; that one could not number beyond ten, and that in some instances, upon a new appointee's presenting himself he was at once given a month's leave of absence in order that he might learn to write!

All these persons were appointed by patronage, Generally the appointees were friends or depend ents of the appointing power. Such examina tions as were held were purely nominal. Edward Romilly, secretary of the Board of Trade, and one of the commissioners appointed by the Order in Council, but who resigned soon afterward. said that he had been a member of a board of exsminers for twelve years, and that not one candidate had ever been rejected by the board. But these incompetents held their office by secure ten. There was no way of getting them out except by pensioning them out. in, the man was in for life. The departments then, being filled with incompetents who could not be got out again, the improvement of the departments became a vital question and the mode of admission became the especial point of vitality Examinations having been insufficient to keep out incompetency, a new mode of examination was ordered-an examination by boards who were independent of the appointing power, and an examination upon the principle of competition, But nothing can be further from the truth than that England thus "discarded partisan selfishness and dicta tion" in her civil appointments, or that the "patronage was taken away from the great politicians." If the system which Mr. Eaton now sees "crowned with a great success" was the system introduced in 1853 by Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir Charles Trevelyan, " patronage " was no more " taken away ' from "the great politicians" in England than it is in America. So late as 1867, twelve years after the introduction of competitive examination, the "Guide to the Civil Service, with Directions for Candidates, Prepared from Her Majesty's Record Office," warns all would-be candidates that "all appointments to offices under Government are, with few exceptions, in the gift of the political and other heads of departments for the time being. From these and these only all nominations must directly or indirectly be obtained. Many imagine that the Civil Service is thrown open to public competition; and the necessary preliminary of being nominated to an office a mere official and one which has proved most mortifying to those who entertained that idea. The only difference that exists between the system under the old régime of affairs and that now established is simply this: that whereas before the Minister nominated one candidate to each vacancy, who immediately received his appointment, he now nominates three or four to every clerkship, when a competitive examination is instituted among nominees, and he who passes best obtains the situa-The same interest that was before required to be placed on the list for nominations, is now just as requisite. And unless this necessary object be ob tained, no matter how great a man's abilities may be, or how liberal the education be has received, it is a perfect impossibility for him to enter the public service under the existing regulations. A nomination thus being indispensable, the first step to be pursued is to scork your interest to procure this preliu This "Guide to the Civil Service," then, without the slightest regard to the necessities of Mr. Eaton's theory, thinking apparently of nothing but how he may help candidates who want office maps out the most important offices, " and by whom patronage is exercised." For example: "Treasury, Premier; British Museum, Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, and Speaker of the House of Commons; offices in Scotland, Lord Advocate," and so on-showing that the Treasary has, as in this country, by far the greatest amount of patronage. "Interest with the Junior Lords of the Treasury, Lords of the Admiralty, Under-Secretaries, and even Chief Clerks, are all means whereby to attain an end. Influential M.P.s can obtain nominations for offices in the Revenue and Customs. * * * The manner of showing that an application has been favorably received, is by an official letter stating that the name has been placed on the list. * * * All other replies, that a minister will make 'a note of his name,' etc.; that 'he will bear it in mind, but at present,' etc.; that 'he is sorry to say no opportunity at present offers, but at some future time,

delicate way of refusing." In a " Handy Book of the Civil Service," written w what had been done in the way of reform. and also as a guide to candidates desiring to offer themselves for appointment, the writer gives a cat-alogue of the Civil Service, the offices, officers, localities and paironage; thus: "The Admiralty. " " The number of junior situations in this department is necessarily very large, and vacancies frequent. In erder, however, to compete for any vacancy, a somination must first previously be obtained from the First Lord of the Admiralty. " " The Surveyor of the Navy has the patronage of the naval yards.

etc., should be taken for what they are worth-a

"2. The Admiralty Court. " " Vacancies are filled by nomination of one or several candidates.

The patronage is exercised by the Judge of the Court.
"3. The Audit Office " vacancies ar "3. The Audit Office filled by limited competition on the nomination of the Lords of the Treasury."

And so on through the alphabet. It is not sur-Prising that the compiler of the Handy Book fears that the "old system of nomination still practically retains much of its baneful influence."

What was true in 1860 and 1867 is true to-day In spite Mr. Eaton's washerwoman's son. Glowing but general culogies upon the English Civil Service by English and by American stateamen may be granted to patriotism and to courtesy, but they are worth no more as evidence than Mr. Eaton's gentral distribes against the "terrible corruptions re saled" of our own Civil Service. That Mr. Lowe says in a public speech: "We have thrown open

says: "Every man belonging to the people of England, if he so pleases to fit his children for the position of competing for places in the public service, may do it entirely irrespective of the amount of means with which he may happen to be blessed," no more proves that the duke's child and the washerwoman's heir actually stand on a level at gates of the English public service than Governor Hayes's declaration on July 8, 1876: "If elected I shall conduct the Administration of the Government upon the principle that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satis factory," proves that Mr. Arthur and Mr. Cornell are still in the New-York Custom House.

The proof is to be sought, not so much in abstract generalizations about the Rules, as in the actual crking of the Rules themse ves. What is the gist of informal, and therefore indubitable evidence? Do the washerwoman's sons show any marked signs of what the good old deacon used to call living up to their privileges? Is there any strong infusion of soapsuds in the English Diplomatic Service, for instance, as seen in Washington f On the contrary, I think it will be found that every member of the English Legation, from the chief, who is himself the son of a diplomat, down to the very latest comer, is what in England is technically called a gentleman. They are chiefly the younger sons of the great houses, and a very slight inquiry develops the fact that this large, important and brilliant branch of the Civil Service has never been thrown open to competition at all! The "theory of partisan selfishness and dictation" has never been so much as meddled with there, and "the son of a sailor and the heir of a washerwoman" have not the ghost of a

showing! I have elsewhere said, and will not here repeat, now the little "situations" of romance, the indirect testimony of the newspapers, the casual comments of society, all point in the same direction. Informal but careful inquiry among the in spectors and other Customs officers at Liverpool, last Summer, elicited but one tone of reply :

"How is it about these examinations-are they hard ?"

"Oh, no: anybody could pass them." "And can any one who passes the examination

get an office? Could I, for instance?" "Oh! Lord. No. sir. You would have to get a recommend from some member of the Govern-

This was the testimony of the lower grade of officers. An English gentleman of very high rank and standing in the English Civil Service was speaking to me since I have been writing these papers, of his hope that his son would be admitted to the service; and all the uncertainty was based, not upon his son's ability to pass the examination, for of that he had no doubt, but upon the disposition of the Government to oblige him! This gentleman-a working officer in the present Civil Service of England-assured me, exactly in corroboration of the inspectors, that in order to get into the ranks for competitive examination, a person must receive a nomination from some high officer or member of Parliament; and that patronage, so far from being diminished by the system of examinations, had been increased. Since whereas formerly an officer or member of Parliament could only give one office to one person, he could now give the chance of office to several persons, and so discharge any obligation of service or friendship to all, while those who failed would have only themselves to blame. Gail Hamilton,

THE DELAWARE SHIP CANAL.

JOINING CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE BAYS-AD-VANTAGES CLAIMED FOR THE PROPOSED ROUTE FOR SHIPS FROM BALTIMORE TO THIS CITY AND EUROPE.

A company styled the Maryland and Delaware Ship Canal Company, with Horace B. Tebbetts, of this city, as president, was organized several years ago. It was chartered by the State of Maryland in 1872, and by Delaware in 1873. The object of the com-pany was to connect the Chesapeake and Del-Bays by the construction of a ship canal, without locks, by way of the Sassafras River. The canal was to be seventeen miles in length, twenty-five feet in depth and 100 feet wide, proportions equal to the Suez Canal, and capable of adn largest ships. It was intended to shorten the water route from Baltimore to New-York and Europe 225 miles, since the distance from Baltimore to this city by the Chesapeake Bay is 475 miles, while by the ship canal

and Delaware Bay, it would be only 250.

The project was due to Mr. Tebbetis, who was associated in the scheme for laying the Atlantic Cable. He form—the tug of war consisting entirely in the ex- declares that the canal will now be constructed in a ne. The charters granted to the company perpetual and authorize it to charge a rate of toll not exceeding 20 cents a ton. The estimate for completing the canal is \$4,000,000, and it is claimed that the present commerce of Baltimore would give to the canal when completed a traffic of \$300,000 a year, which will pay the interest on the bonds and a good percentage to stockholders. Moreover, unlike a rathroad, the canni will require only a small propo.tion of its capital for work and repairs. To further support the feasibility of the undertaking, Mr. Tebbetts cites the official report of July 19, of Collector Thomas, of Baltimore, on the con merce of that city for the fiscal year ending June 30. 1878. It shows that the value of erchandise, both free and dutiable, was nearly \$17,-000,000, while the value of exported merchandise of mestic growth and manufacture was more than \$45,000,000. The same report shows that the total tonnage of foreign and coastwise vessels entering and leaving the harbor during the year was 4,285,276 tons It is thought by those interested that three-fourths of this mnage each way would take advantage of the canal.

The saving to New-York shippers it is estimated will be very great, particularly with regard to coal, on which the saving is placed at fifty cents a ton or \$1,000,000 a year. One of the principal features will be the great advantage acquired by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad which, if the canal is constructed, will be able to compete more successfully with the Pennsylvania and New-York Central Railroads, and the consequent re-duction of at least one cent a bushel in grain freights.

New-York Central Railroads, and the consequent reduction of at least one cent a bushel in grain freights. Among the other advantages of the proposed cannigiven by those interested in its construction, is that it will always be open to flavigation, while the lake routes to and from the West and the Eric Canal are closed with ice for five months during the year. Vessels, it is said, will be able to make three voyages between Baltimore and New-York in the time which is now necessary for two, and that as the former place has become the depot of a vast business from the South and West, this economy in transportation will be greatly to the interests of soft producers and consumers. The route will also be much safer, as it will avoid the dangerous necessity of doubling Cape Charles.

The City of Baltimore has been authorized by the Maryland Legislature to subscribe for \$500,000 of the company's stock. The proposed route has been determined, the estimates have all been made, and the ground has been surveyed, although another survey will be made by a Government engineer before the bill to indorse the company's bonds is taken up at the next session of Congress. This bill, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads and Canals at the last session, provides for the indorsement of the company's bonds amounting to \$4,000,000, and secures to all vessels in the United States service for all time, the right of navigation through the canal free of tools and charges. The managers of the enterprise state that even should the bill fail to pass they are confident of being able at an early date to prosecute the enterprise with private capital.

WILFRID MONTRESSOR'S RE-ARREST.

Isaac P. Martin. counsel for Miss Varrell, said yesterday that when his son found Montressor near Toront, and told him he would have to come on to the United States, he expressed his willingness to do so. This submission prevouted delay, which would have been ecasioned by a demand for his extradition if he had resisted. A Canadian police officer accompanied Mon tressor as far as Suspension Bridge, where he was taken in charge by the New-York authorities and conveyed to Albany. From there he was sent direct to Boston, where he arrived yesterday morning. It was thought best not to bring him to New-York, lest an en erprising lawyer should succeed in delaying his transterprising lawyer should succeed in delaying his transfer to Boston. Superintendent Wailing said last evening that Detective Dunn, who was in charge of Mourtesser, had not yet returned, but he expected him this morning.

Mrs. Jacques said yesterday that ne communication whatever had been received from Moutressor. She did not think that Mrs. Montressor's lather would do anything for her. Mrs. Jacques intends calling at the Italian Consultate and inquiring whether there any Government or society funds to enable failuss in distressed circumstances to return home. Mrs. Jacques declared that she would contribute money to send Mrs. Montressor to her home in Florence.

TAXATION IN BOSTON.

Boston, Aug. 2.-The Assessors have de clared the rate of taxation to be \$12 80 per thousand. Last year the rate was \$13 10. There has been a shrinkthe whole of the public service to the people at large"; that Mr. Gladstone, in a public speech,

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

SOCIALISTIC PLANS FOR REFORM. SECOND DAY'S SESSION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON DEPRESSION OF TRADE AND LABOR - DELEGATES FROM THE SOCIALISTIC

LABOR PARTY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS.

Representatives from the Socialistic Labor party appeared yesterday before the Congressional Committee appointed to examine the causes of the business depression in this country. R. H. Bartholmée and Isaac Bennett wanted cooperation and an eight-hour law. Adolph Douai said nothing could be done until the whole world united to do it. James Connolly wanted the Government bonds to be paid in greenbacks. William Hastings and Thomas S. Goodwin thought much evil was occasioned by the locking up and the accumulation of money.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the Congressional Committee Business Depression at the Post Office yesterday was more formal and apparently excited more interest than on the day before. The tables were placed in the form of a T. Chairman Hewitt, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Rice and Mr. Boyd sat at the long table forming the top. The witness or complainant sat at the loot of the stem. The intervening space was filled with workingmen of various sorts, who manifested much interest in all that was said. Mr. Schwab, with the Socialistic Labor Committee, consisting of Messrs. Sparda, Palda, Bartholmee and Isaac Bennett, were present promptly at 11 o'clock. Adolph Doual and A. Jonas accompanied them as "alternates."

Robert H. Bartholmés took the stand. He answered nearly all questions promptly. He wanted Governmental cooperation and an eight-hour law. Isaac Bennett, who spoke last Sunday to a crowd of Socialists about their misery, when they were all well dressed and decorated with ornaments of gold and silver, also had much to say. He favored the committee with much wild declamation, to which Mr. Hewitt put a stop with a few questions. When he had fluished, Adolph Douai took the stand. He is a German of somewhat wild appear ance, who wishes to reform the world-not this country alone. His argument seemed to be an endless one, and as varied as it was long. Even the suggestion of Mr. Hewitt that he had "fully explained his views to the ommittee" was without effect, and he continued in his address until recess was taken.

After recess, James Connolly, a painter, representing himself alone, volunteered his views. He was evidently very nervous when he began to talk, but at last found trage to say that the Government bond system was one cause of distress to the poorer classes. Becoming bolder, he entered into a long argument, and Mr. Hewitt was frequently obliged to call him back to the subject before the committee. He returned repeatedly to his complaint regarding the bond system of the Government, and finally touched upon the eight-hour law, which he would not have repealed, but enforced. Mr. Hewitt remarked that the discussion was becoming a repetition of views already expressed, and Mr. Connolly

A man, who wished to withhold his name, expresse desire to make a suggestion to the committee. Mr. Hewitt told him that the testimony taken was a matter of record, and the committee must know who appeared before it. The name of William Hastings, capitalist, of Brooklyn, was given with some reluctance. expressed pleasure at the attendance of Mr. Hastings, as he was, he said, the first capitalist to appear before the committee. Everybody smiled, and the smile became a laugh when the witness asked if he would be obliged to state the amount of his capital. He deprecated the system of locking up in banks money belong ing to bankrupt firms, and when Mr. Hewitt suggested that the money was not locked up while used by the bank, Mr. Hastings said that he would send his views to the committee in writing. Thomas S. Goodwin protested, in lmost inaudible tones, against the accumulation of capital in a few hands. His argument was short. He contended that capital was like blood-healthy when in circulation, unbealthy when stagnant.

Mr. Goodwin was the last witness, and the commit tee seemed glad of the opportunity to put aside the investigation until this morning. Previous to adjournment a resolution was passed inviting employers, employes, and others interested in the subject before the committee, to send in their names and addresses. when a day would be set for meeting them. During the afternoon, several of these applications were received. J. P. O'Grady, shoemaker, of Grand-st., Thomas A. Dwyer, one of the editors of The Irish World, and F. Brunner, tailor, of Houston-st., asked to be heard upon the labor question generally, and George W. Nortledge upon the claims of disabled and indigent soldiers.

Throughout the long session the room was well filled with representatives of the different Socialist, Communist, and Labor organizations, and much attention was paid to the proceedings. Some of the witnesses seemed afraid that they would not be fully heard in their arguments, and at recess the members of the committee were constantly engaged in conversation by those attending the hearing. Mr. Bartholmée caught Mr. Hewitt, and they were soon surrounded by an enruest crowd of listeners, among them Schwab and Bennett. Bartholmée reverted to cooperative "Suppose," said Mr. Hewitt, "that a plish. man has earned \$10,000; should he not be paid that amount i" "Certainly," replied Bartholmée, "Then," continued Mr. Hewitt, "supposing that he only spends \$4,000 of that amount; what is to be done with the other \$6,000 t" "Divide it up between the different cooperative societies," answered Bartholmée. "Then," said Mr. Hewitt, "If he has to give up \$6,000, what is the use of his earning \$10,000 1" To this question there was no answer. "You would earn a little money if you could, wouldn't you!" said the speaker to Bennett. "Not if by so doing some one else was oppressed," was the reply. "We are dissatisfied with the state of the country in every way." "You are no more dissatisfied than we are as manufacturers," continued Mr. Hewitt. For five years I have kept up my factory, and given a comfortable living to my employes, but at a loss of \$100,000 a year. We are just as anxious for a change as you. Show us a remedy, and we will take care that there shall be proper legislation. We want to remedy this state of affairs, and not to suggest changes that may not be reached before the millenium."

Every one around had a suggestion to make, and the ten minutes' recess had expired before Mr. Hewitt had been able to leave the room. Again, after adjournment, the members were waylaid in the lobby of the Post Office, but, determined upon an evening at Coney Island, they declined further discussion, and hurried from the building. Colonel McAfee, custodian of the Post Office, looks nervously upon the witnesses and their friends and very emphatically reminded one or two that they were not in a beer saloon, and that the heavy tapestry carpet was not intended as a receptacle for to juice and stumps of eigars.

THE TESTIMONY.

Robert H. Bartholmée, of the deputation from the Socialistic Labor party, was the first witness pefore the committee. In his opening he spoke at some length of the aims of the organization, its membership ic., and then spoke at length of the evils of machinery Mr. Rice-Don't you think production has been greatly ncreased by use of machinery ! A .- It has been increased in one sense-that is to say, manufacturers can

Q .- Do you regard machinery as injurious to the great mass of people ! A .- I think machinery is the greatest benefit to the human race, but as it is being used to-day. I think it is the greatest curse to humanity, because the enefits of all machinery are monopolized by capitalists.

Q.—Then it is not machinery that is injurious, but the owners of machinery 1 A .- It is the distribution of the

results. Q .- Could machinery exist without capital 1 A .- I be lieve it could.

Q .- Is there anything to prevent other people besides these capitalists from becoming owners of the ma-chinery f A.—There is nothing in the constitution of overnment, but in the constitution of society there is. Q .- How does this excessive profit come to the owners of machinery ! A .- Because they do not pay to their

employés what they ought to pay.

Q.—Take your own business—those men whom you call capitalists, were they not once poor men, and did they not become rich through their own energy! A .- Not through their own energy, but because they did not

properly pay their employes.

Q.—Would you have joint cooperation in everything t

A.—Joint cooperation under government.

Q.—And the government take all the profits and pay the laborers ! A .- No, sir ; we would have the different trades under government as cooperative societies.

Q .- Who would sell the things ! A .- The heads of the different cooperative societies.

Q.—What would be the duties of that head; would be receive the money ! A .- He would receive no money except his salary.
Q.—What would his functions be 1 A.—To see that

verything was carried on regularly. Mr. Bartholmés explained to the chairman that under the system of cooperative societies there would be no underseiling, as the prices in every department of trade

would be regulated. Mr. Rice—But suppose one man keeps a decidedly bet-ter article than another, will he sell it at the same price!

A .- No, the price would be regulated by the quality of the article.

Q.-Suppose the demand for any article fell off; how would the society be of any benefit then? A .- They would be assisted by the other societies. Mr. Thompson-Then when any cooperative society

was in distress you would help it by taking money from the other societies 1 A .- Yes. Q.-Then no man would be able to accumulate anything beyond expenses I A.—In the state of society I speak of, there would be no desire for anybody to accu-

nulate anything. Q.-Then a man with a large family would be paid the me as a man with a small one! A .- We claim a

should be paid according to his-Q.-Interests ? A.-No, sir; according to his work. Q.—But if a man does not have enough to keep his family, how do you make up the deficiency 1 A.—By the

ecoperative society. Being confused by some of the questions, the witness

desired Isaac Bennett to take his place. MACHINERY THE CAUSE OF DEPRESSION. Isaac Bennett is of the same delegation as Mr. Bar tholmée. He stated that he was in the cigar business, and represented the laboring class in general.

Q .- How many of the laboring class do you represent? A .- A body of thirteen or fourteen hundred. Q.-State what you consider the cause of the depresdon in labor! A .- I think it is machinery. Machinery

destroys manual labor, and causes millions of men to go unemployed. Q.-How does machinery cause men to go unem ployed? A .- By what we call at the present time over-

Q .- There are more shoes, then, than the people want 1 A .- No, sir. Q .- More wheat and pork ! A .- There has been

Q .- If machinery causes depression, would you destroy chinery t No, sir. Properly used it is a blessing, but at the present time machinery is wrong, because it is in the hands of non-producers.

Q.—Who is a producer, and who is not 1 A.—A producer is one who handles the materials; a nonproducer Q .- What are we? A .- You are laborers under the

Government, but not producers Q.-Are we entitled to pay ! A.-Being a necessity,

Q.-Is the foreman of a shop, who has charge of the orers, a producer or nonproducer ! A .- He is a necessity.

Q .- Should be have more wages than the workmen be employa! A .- Certainly. Q .- If the foreman has more pay than the laborer,

uld not the employer have more than the foreman I A .- We claim there is no necessity of such a position. Q.-Who would employ the people ! A.-The employ ment of the people should be under a cooperative

Q .- If a foreman saved his money, might be become an employer 1 A .-- Certainly.

O .- Then he would become a nonproducing capitalist, would he not † A.—In a certain sense Q.—In your own business, then, you would not wish to be an employer? A—Yes, I should.

Q.-Why do you not do so ! A.-Because I have not Mr. Rice-Supposing you have a cooperative society,

and one-fourth of the people do not want to go into it?

A.—They would be willing to go into it. Q.-Why don't you form it, then! A .- Because we have not got the means.

Q .- If they won't go in now, how are you going to get them in 1 A.—By showing the people at large how to labor and what to labor for. Q .- What will make it possible ! A .- The abolition of

private capital and machinery.

Q.-What do you claim for remedies for the present epression in business ! A.-I claim, first, the reduction of hours of labor from ten to eight; compulsory school education up to fourteen years and the regulation of woman's labor, paying her the same amount of wages for the same work as men receive. I also claim that no married woman should be allowed to work, but should be supported by her husband.

Q.—If the woman is a widow, or has no husband ! A. -Then she might be allowed to work. Q.-If a woman's husband is sick ! A.-The cooperative society would take care of her.

Q .- If you reduce the hours of labor from ten to eight, will you pay the same wages ! A .- It has always been shown that the longer we work, the less we get paid for our labor.

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE NEEDS OF LABOR. Adolph Douai, a German, who said that he was an American citizen, stated what he considered to be the causes of the present depression and the remedies. He opposed vigorously work by children under fourteen said that strict laws should be made holding employers accountable for accidents to employe's resulting from their (the employers') negligence; that wages should be paid in lawful United States money, and at intervals not exceeding one week, and that a contract should be made by the Legislature, enabling people to accept or relect any law according to their will. Mr. Doual spoke for some time with regard to the history of capitalistic production, going as iar back as the Middle Ages.

Mr. Hewitt said the committee was not there to investigate history, but to ascertain the causes of the present depression. Mr. Dounal said that labor was based on the capital value of land; that capitalistic production had reduced hand in the United States until it is worth only what men could obtain for it.

Q.—Haw capitalistic production reduced the value of land in England I. A.—No.

Q.—How is it that property is rising in England under the training and the United States. said that strict laws should be made holding employers

Q.—How is it that property is rising in England under capitalistic production and railing in the Unified States? A.—That is not the point. Land will become worthless by and by, and capital also worthless.
Q.—Then everybody will have all the land and all the capital he wants? A.—In future ages the people will own all the land and all the capital.
Q.—Hut who will want them if they are worthless?
A.—The Government will take it.
Q.—What do you consider would be a remedy for these evits? A.—Among other things, reducing the hours of labor.

Q.—Under this cooperative system, if men choose to work ten hoors, would they not undersell those only working eight I A.—No, not under that system.

The speaker denounced the Pacific Railroad grant, and said that Congress should abolish all such monopolies. He recommended the appointment of inst ectors to visit factories to ascertain and report what profits capitalists were making from the labor of the workingmen.

CRITICISING THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM, After a short recess the chairman called Mr. Carsey and Mr. Madox, of the National Greenback Labor party. Neither of the men being present, Mr. Ward, of the Socialistic Labor party, was called for. He als being absent, the chairman asked if any one wished to speak. This invitation was responded to by James Conolly, who was requested by the chairman to state what he considered the causes of the present depres-

Mr. Conelly-The causes, as I understand them, are various. The greatest possibly are the financial condition of the country to-day and the laws governing the finances as passed by Congress.

Q—What laws do you refer to 1 A.—On the bond system. We hold that the bonds as used by the Government

are a tax on the people.

Q.—Is there any deficiency of capital for carrying on industrial pursuits ! A.—We hold there is.

Q.—What is that ! A.—The price of money.

Q.—What is the present interest on money in New-York ! A.—That is according to the time you wish to purchase it for."

purchase it for."
Q.—At what rate † A.—For 3 or 4 per cent on call.
Mr. Concily spoke at some length of the Pacific Ra Q.—At what rate f A.—For 3 or 4 per cent on call. Mr. Conolly spoke at some length of the Pacific Ballroad, claiming that the Government should abolish all monopolies, and have the railroads entirely under the management of the United States Government.
Q.—If the Government gave the use of a certain section of the country for a railroad, would not the increased value it would give property make it better for the land f A.—I suppose it would.
Q.—And if you had one hundred acres of land, would you not prefer to have it near a railroad f—A.—Certainly, I would.

you not prefer to have it near a railroad !—A.—Certainly, I would.

Mr. Connolly spoke long of what the character of the money issued by the United States should be. He claimed that paper money should be taken equally with gold for the payment of all debts, including Government debts. He said that the Government had the right to issue "any kind of money it wished." At the close of his remarks, he said; "If we can'r remedy the affairs of the working people in one way, Kearney will come, and, I hope, remedy them in another."

William Hastings wished to call attention to the fact that there was a large amount of money held by assignces in bankruptcy, which the law required should be deposited in certain banks until after final settlement.

omas S. Goodwin said there was money enough it the country, but he protested against its accumulation. He said money, like the blood in the human system, was healthy when it flowed, but unhealthy when staguant.

DISCUSSING NEWARK'S POLICE DEPARTMENT.

At the meeting of the Newark Common ouncil last night, Alderman Donnelly asked the chair

man of the Police Committee if he knew that police men went about the city clubbing prisoners and old women. He said he had seen intoxicated policemen staggering through the streets, and called attention to the clubbing of James McGuire by Officer Hartman. Alderman Steinsby said that he did not beheve that Alderman Donneily had seen officers drunk as he aligned. Mr. Donneily replied that not four weeks ago Sergeant Grebe was so intoxizated in the Police Station that his shield was taken from him. Several Aldermen interrupted Alderman Donneily by asking questions and laughing, when Alderman Fielder asked the President if he could not maintain order, as the Council resembled a circus more than a deliberative assembly. After further discussion the question was dropped.

PANIC IN A BROOKLYN FACTORY. The smokestack of Staffin & Miller's quilt

factory, at No. 98 Graham-ave., Brooklyn, was blown over about 3 p. m. yesterday. It fell upon the roof of the boiler room, and crashing through, broke off a steam he boiler room, and transmit to escape into the room. A cock, allowing the scenario cape into the particle of the particle once arose among the female employee in the factory, who rushed to get out of doors. In their haste four of them jumped from a second-story window to the sidewalk. Lizzie Accorn, age seventeen, of No. 215 Beerum-st., sprained her left ankle, and Amenia Schendorff, age seventeen, restifing in McKibben-st., received some bruises on her left arm. Both were taken home. No one wise was injured.

The police of Jersey City obtained little information yesterday which would lead to the discovery of the murderer of Richard H. Smith. Mrs. Smith is under constant watch, and efforts are making to secure the arrest of Bennett, with whom, it is DUKE OF MAGENTA TAKES THE SEQUEL STAKES, alleged, Mrs. Smith was intimate.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE TRAGEDY. THE INSTRUMENTS USED BY THE MURDERER-IN-VESTIGATIONS AT SMITH'S HOUSE-MORE ABOUT

THE PREVIOUS RELATIONS OF SMITH, HIS WIFE AND BENNETT.

Little light was thrown yesterday upon the systery attending the murder of Richard H. Smith, the Jersey City policeman. No arrest had been made up to late hour last night. But the police are evidently making great efforts to capture young Cobert Bennett, whose quarrel with the murdered man and whose alleged intimacy with the latter's wife are the main circumstances pointing to his guilt. It is believed that Bennett has not been far from Jersey City, and it is said that if he is innocent, and can prove an alibi, it is surprising that he has not shown himself.

The relations to the case of the murdered man's wife are being examined with great care. On Thursday, the conduct of Mrs. Smith, particularly with Bennett, was the principal basis for theories. Yesterday the mur dered policeman's intercourse with other women was brought out more prominently. It was said that Smith had been off his beat two and three hours at a time, visiting at a certain house, and that for this reason his beat was changed. This gave rise to a supposition that some injured husband might have committed the deed, in con cert with Mrs. Smith, who is said to be of a very jealou disposition. If half that is said of Smith's conduct is true, there was cause for bitter jealousy. Mrs. Smith i closely watched at the house of Alderman Smith, the dead man's brother. The house of the murdered man, at No. 133 Pacific-ave., was deserted yesterday. The MacGregor [family moved yesterday morning into apartments across the street. During the morning the cottage was visited by District Attorney Gill and Captain Lennon, of the Fourth Precinct. The doors being locked, they entered by a window and examined the premises on the ground floor, where the murder was mmitted and down cellar. The District Attorney, Chief of Police Nathan and

Captain Lennan later in the day visited Alderman Smith's house and examined Mrs. Smith. They took with them the carving knife, found with the iron window weight, in the vault behind the house. Mrs. Smith said she could not identify the knife, but that it looked like hers. A fork and a knife sharpener were found in the murdered man's house which, as to handle, corres ponded with the carving knife. Upon the handle of the knife matter was found which, looked like blood. The blade of the knife is six inches long and very sharp. It looked as if it had been recently ground, and on both edges for two or three inches from the point, which was bent, probably by the severe blow which severed one of the man's ribs. The officers thought the knife had been prepared for the bloody work, and the physicians say that the fifteen stabs, five large and ten small ones, on the breast were made with a two-edged instrument. Mr. MacGregor says he dined with the Smith family about four weeks ago, and that Mr. Smith, in carving, complained of the duluess of the knife. Mr. Smith's complaint, it is suggested, may have led Mrs. Smith to have the kuife sharpened. It is said that the knife and the iron window weight were sent yesterday to Dr. Doremus for examination. Mr. MacGregor said yesterday that such a windowweight had been hanging on the gate to the alley leading to the back of the house. A few weeks ago the rope by which it was suspended broke; the weight lay on the ground for some time and then disappeared. Captain Lenuon, in examining the house on Thursday,

made some important discoveries. There was no blood on the right sleeve of Mrs. Smith's nightdress, as has been stated, but there were two or three big drops of b'ood over her right breast. The towel which she says lay over her face was on her pillow and bore the imprint of the palm and first joints of the fingers of a bloody hand. The pillow which covered Mr. Smith's head had evidently been pressed over his face by the elenched fist of the murderer's left hand, which left a bloody imprint. Captain Lennon found an open bottle of chlore form on the floor at Mrs. Smith's side of the bed. The bottle was one used for perfumes, and was half full. subsequently be found in the cellar a fresh chloroform bottle, much smaller, and which would hold about the same amount of chloroform discovered in the larger bottle. Pauley, the neighboring druggist, says Bennett frequently bought medicine for Mrs. Smith, who was subject to hysteria. He says that the towel would have looked yellow if it had been saturated with chloroform, 220 drops every two minutes being needed to produce stupefaction. Besides the woman would have remem bered the first sensations and probably not have recov ered nearly so soon as she did. There were no signs of the use of chloroform.

When Captain Lennon went down cellar, as he did almost immediately on arrival, besides finding the chloroform bottle he saw that part of the floor was wet, and overed the tracks of a man on four of the steps of the disused cellar stair-case. He saw where the board, the extreme part of the temporary flooring in the extemporized closet, had been removed. When yesterday he tried to crawl up through this hole in the closet floor, the small bolt to the door was pushed in and he could not get through. This bolt is supposed to have been drawn the night of the murder. He thinks the murderer entered by that way, but that he departed by the back door opening on a little stoop, leaving no tell-ale tracks. Then the murderer threw the Iron weight and knife in the yault. Thomas Cottman, a contractor, building the Van Horn-st. sewer, says that about 3 o'clock on the morning of the murder, he went to see if his watchman had lights burning and was on duty at the excavation. A coupé, drawn by a gray horse, came at a rapid pace out of Pacific-ave, and turned up Johnson-ave., the first street north of Smith's residence.

During the day several hundred persons visited Edi-

ott's morgue and viewed the remains. None of the members of the murdered man's family were present, except his brother, Alderman Smith, who called purpose of making arrangements for the funeral. Early last evening the wounds upon the body were photographed. After the funeral, which will take place to-day at 2 p. m., at Alderman Smith's residence, the offi-

graphed, After the funeral, which will take pince today at 2 p. m., at Alderman Smith's residence, the officers intimate that the suspected wife will be taken into
custody. Police headquarters and the Fourth Preemet
Station are draped in mourning. Officers off day will
attend the funeral in full uniform. The remains will be
taken to New-Brunswick.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith kept boarders during the few
months they occapied the house owned by Bennett.
Bennett boarded with them, and received his board and
\$10 a month for the use of the house. A number of the
boarders left about April 1, and Smith decided to move.
Bennett sent his goods to the auction rooms of Frederick
Payne, who is also a Justice of the Peace, on Newarkave., and they were sold at public sile. Mr. Payne
states that it was at this time that he heard of the
trouble between Bennett and Smith over the attentions
puid by the former to Mrs. Smith.

The step-father of mrs.

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to Mrs. Smith, but I did not hear of it, and Mr. Smith never spoke or it to me. When Mr. Smith moved from Bennett's house, he told me it was because he could not meet his expenses while keeping boarders, and as far as I know the two men parted on good terms." Mr. Carman identified the window weight as one removed from a window in Smith's house, and afterwards used on the About 10 o'clock yesterday morning Detective Me-

Horney visited Elliott's morgue with a young woman dressed in black. They were shown the body. The woman, who was closely velled, appeared to be much affected. She was taken to the Fourth Precinct woman, who was closely vehied, appeared to be much affected. She was taken to the Fourth Precinct Station-house, a block from the morgue, where she remained with the detective, Chief of Police Narhan and Capital Lennon, for some time. Detective McHorney stated that he did not know who she was, except that she was a friend of the Smith family. She was recognized as Delia Caulfield, a woman of had repute, with whom Smith had been on intimate terms. It was rumored that she visited Coney Island with him on Monday of last week, and on the trip he told her of some trouble he had with his wife. This woman last evening denied the report that she went to Coney Island with Smith last week. "I did not see Smith," she said, "for some time before he was killed, except last Friday night, when I met him at a picule on the hill. He old not tell me anything about his quarries with his wite, or with anybody else," Bennett was called "stage struck" by one of his old classuaces. Mrs. Smith once told a neighbor that she thought him a fine elocutionist. It is said that he was engaged in the Count Josanes dramatic froups, and at the Broadway Theatre, but the actors in this city never heard of him. Superintendent Walling said last evening that no efforts for his arrest were being made in his ant Jounnes dramatic froups, and at tre, but the actors in this city never crintendent Walling said last evening the Broadway Theatre, but the actors in the city acever heard of him. Superintendent Walting said last evening that no efforts for his arrest were being made in this city. It was rumored yesterday that Bennett was under arrest, and had been committed to the county fail to await examination. Chief of Police Nathan last evening stated that no arrest had been made.

DR. JULIUS MILLAR DISCHARGED. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. J., August 2 .- Dr. Julius

Millar, who was arrested on a charge of having assaulted Miss Heuser, at Milton, had a hearing before Justices Craft and Woolsey yesterday. The only witnesses sworn were Miss Heuser and Mrs. Hasbrouck, her sister. The former retoid the story of the outrage, and testified that she recognized the prisoner as the tall man who seized her from his general appearance and walk. Mrs. Hasbrouck testified that her sister saw Dr. Millar passing along the street, and declared that his walk and general appearance closely resembled

THE MURDERED POLICEMAN.

EFFORTS TO SOLVE THE MYSTERY.

LITTLE FURTHER INFORMATION OBTAINED—THE POLICE LOOKING FOR BENNETT—MRS, SMITH UNDER SURVEILLANCE.

The police of Lersey Cure obtained little informs.

THREE GOOD RACERS WIN.

SUCCESS OF SARATOGA FAVORITES. BRAMBLE A PURSE RACE AND WALLER A STEEPLE-CHASE-JACKSCREW THE FOURTH WIN-NER-CORONET THROWS HIS RIDER.

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

SARATOGA. Aug. 2.-Clouds and sunshine by turns excited the hopes and the fears multitudes enger for the races to-day Two postponements this week had tried the patience of expectant thousands, and the desire for clear weather was general and intense. For an hour or two sun and sky gave promise of a delightful day. Then the clouds came again in heavy battalious, and the hour before moon—the time for the races to begin—was durk and gloomy and occasional show-ers fell. The dread of a storm kept many from the course, but the attendance was fair. Only a few rain drops fell after the racing actually began, and the sun was bright and hot for a part of the time The Saratoga Racing Association has been exceedingly unfortunate ithis week in the weather, which has made a difference of several thousand dollars in the receipts. Much annoyance has been caused within a few days by the circulation of swindling programmes headed "genuine," and imitating the regular programmes, which are headed "official," as closely as the swindlers dare to do. These spurious programmes are always

Three out of four favorites won to-day, and their success was achieved without their being compelled to strive their hardest. These three victors-Magenta, Bramble and Waller-are all racers of con-spicuous merit. Duke of Magenta wins almost all the big stakes for three-year-olds; Bramble is very success ful at light weight, and at distances from a mile to a mile and three-quarters; and Waller is a notable steeple-chaser. Charles Reed has undoubtedly the two finest steeple-chasers in America-Troubic and Walier-and the list of their triumphs is a long and brilliant one. Steeple-chasing is always popular, and the fact that there was a contest of that kind to-day certainly attracted a considerable part of the people pres ent. Jackserew, the fourth winner, is a three-year-old gelding of little value. He outran ten horses, but they were a poor lot, and his light weight-only 87 pounds was the chief cause of his winning

For the Sequel Stakes, worth \$1,850, five three-yearolds ran. G. L. Lorillard's famous colt, Duke of Magenta, carried 123 pounds (Albert of the same stable being withdrawn); Pierre Lorillard's filly Pique carried 113 pounds; D. D. Withers's filly Inversioner (winner of the Ladies' Stakes at Jeromo Park), 118 pounds; C. Reed's filly Bounie Wood, 113 pounds, and D. J. Crouse's filly Kinney K., 113 pounds. The Sequel Stakes are for three-year-olds, \$50 each, play or pay, with \$600 added; the second horse to save his stake; winners of any three-year-old stake to carry five pounds extra; distance one mile and a quarter; twenty-five nominations. Duke of Magenta was a great favorite, the betting on him being at \$400 to \$50 for all the rest. Finally there was so little betting against the Duke that pools were sold on second place, the Duke being left out. In this form of betting Invermore was the favorite.

Notwithstanding his heavy weight, the Duke's triumph was an easy one. Every race that he tuns adds force to the general belief that he is the best of the three-year-olds and ikely to be a fit successor to Harry Bassett, Longfellow, Tom Bowling, Ten Broeck, Parole and other princes of the turf. He was an excellent two-year-old, and this year be has won the Preakness Stakes, the Withers, the Belmont, the Travers and the Sequel, and bas been fented only once. That defeat was in the run for the Jersey Derby, won by Spartan, on June 29, the Duke

being badly out of condition.

There is no need to dwell on the details of the race, for there was no struggle, the Duke so clearly overmatched the rest. He led at the start, but after a quarter of a mile allowed Invermore to show the way. She was in advance for three-quarters of a mile, but when the Duke began running in earnest her inferiority appeared imediately, and she gave place to the great son of Lexington and Magenta. Bounie Wood had been in the rear and now moved up and ran second to the Duke. There was no contest in the home-stretch. All the four liles could do was to trail along behind the Duke. George L. Lorillard's blue and orange passed under the wire nearly four lengths in front of Reed's cherry and blue. Invermore was third, five lengths behind Bonnie Wood, Kinney K., a close fourth. Barrett, seeing that he could not possibly get first or second place, did not hurry Pique, and let her jog in last. The time was 3:15.

Mutual pool tickets on the Duke were worth \$6 10 each. Eleven horses in heats of three-quarters of a mile make sharp work for starter and judges, and a fively spectacle for occupants of the grand stand. The second ce was of this character, and for a purse of \$300. Eptrance was free, but was confined to norses beaten and not having won a race at this meeting, the winner to be sold at auction. George H. Rice's filly Miss Malloy (3 also on A. A. Thompson's golding Lotterer (4 years, 10) pounds), J. & W. McMahon's mare Blondell (4 years, 101 pounds), T. Puryear & Co.'s gelding Jackscrew (3 years, 87 pounds), T. W. Doswell's gelding Diamond (4 years, 98 pounds), and H. Welch's horse Princeton (4 years 106 pounds). The other starters were James T. Williams's mare Classmate (4 years, 105 pounds), P. Mulcahy's gelding Durango (5 years, 102 pounds,) Evans & Halloway's mare Empress (4 years, 96 pounds), C. Reed's colt Eugene N. Robinson (3

years, 99 tounds), and Daly Brothers's filly Lizzie D. (3 years, 97 pounds.)
The favorite, Miss Malloy, did wretchedly in the first Miss Malloy, did wretchedly in the first

years, 99 pounds). On Paly Brothers's filly Lizzie D. (3 years, 99 pounds.)

The favorite, Miss Mailoy, did wretchedly in the first heat, getting off first and coming in last. Empress was second at the start, and when the horses dashed out of the "chute" into the main track she had taken the first position, Miss Malloy second, and Loiterer and Classmate a little behind. There was a tunuituous rush in the home-stretch, out of which Jackserew and Loiterer dashed, and tried their speed and mettle to the wire. Loiterer carried sixteen more pounds than Jackserew, and the light weight won by nearly a length. Literer second, Diamond third. Eugene N. Robinson tourth, Classmate fifth, Princeton, sixth, Lizzie D. seventh, Empress eighth, Blondell minth, Durango, tenth and Miss Malloy last. The time was 1:193.

After the first heat Jackserew sold in the pools for \$150 and the field for \$100. Miss Malloy and Empress got off first, but Jackserew with a rush passed them both and was never overtaken. Princeton and Loiterer were his only competitors in the home-attretch, the rest being outrum. Jackserew came in first in the same time at that of the first heat, Loiterer a length and a half behind, Princeton a close third. Diamond fourth, Biondell mith, Eugene N. Robinson sixth, and the reat distanced. Miss Malloy was one of the most complete failures of the season as a favorite. Size came in last in the first heat and eighth in the first heat, Mutual pool tickets on Jackserew bought before the first heat paid \$30.20; those bought after the first heat, Si 50. Jackserew was put up at auction in accordance with the others a long way behind. He was rated at \$100 and the rest in the field were only valued at \$25. It was a run of a mile and a quarter for a purse of \$300, the price at which he was cutered to be sold, and Puryear & Co. Kept him.

Bramble's previous achievements made him occurry the first place in the betting on the third race, with the others a long way behind. He was rated at \$100 and him for hear the first heat; and

mile benind. Muthal pool tickets on wanter were soften. To-morrow, the seventh regular day of the first meeting, there will be four races. The first will be one mile, for a purse of \$300, three-year-olds to carry 95 pounds, four-rear-olds 108 pounds, burses five years old and upward, 114 pounds; beaten maidens allowed if three years old, 3 pounds; if four years and apward, 7 pounds. The second race will be five furious, for a purse of,\$300 for maiden two-year-olds. The third race will be two and a quarter miles for a purse of \$600,\$100 going to the second horse; entrance free; all horses except the winner of the Saratoga Cup this year allowed 7 pounds, maidens allowed 12 pounds. The fourth race will be one mile and a half, for a purse of \$400, with selling allow-ances.